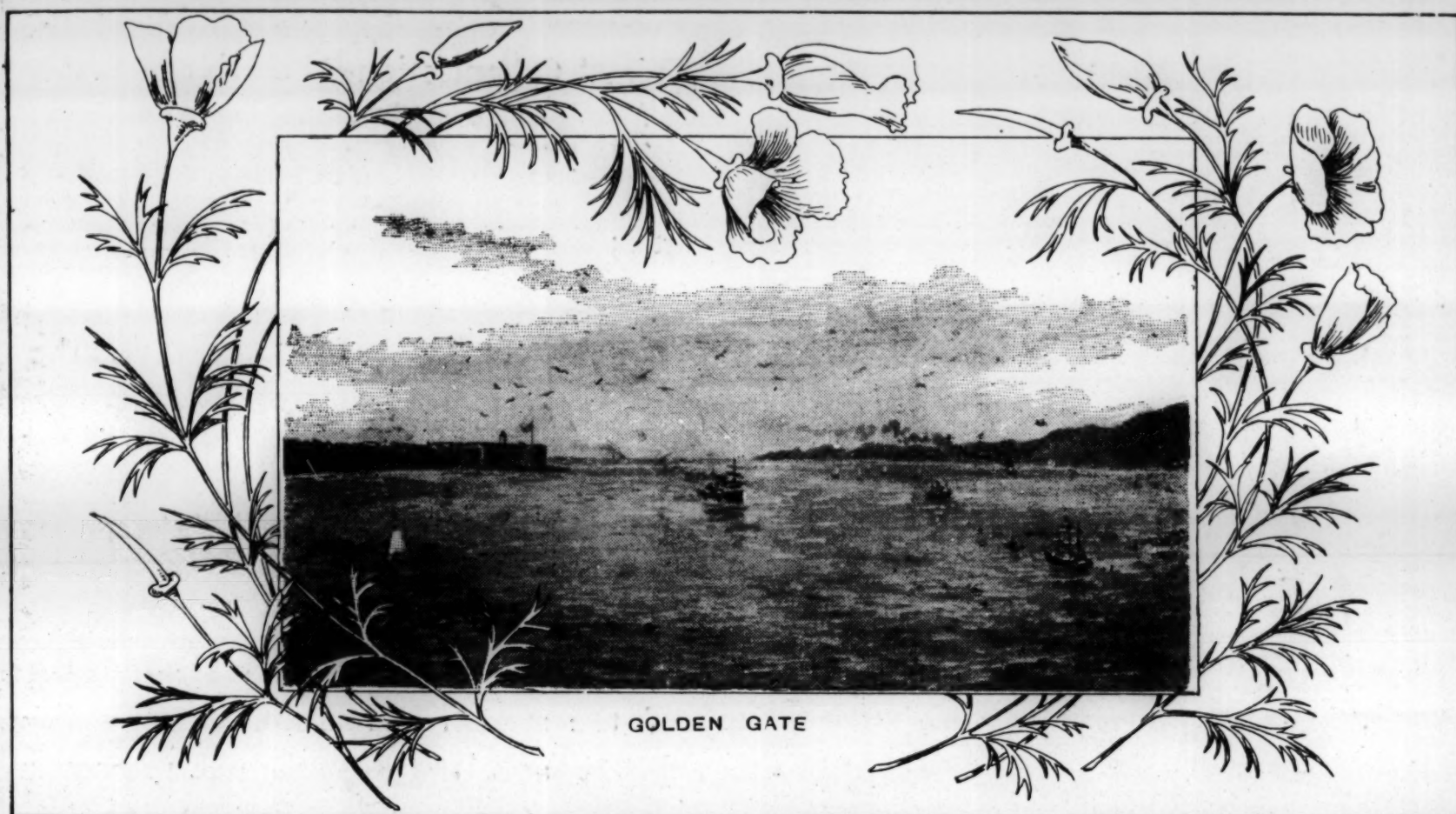


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## California Medical Journal.

VOL XVIII.

San Francisco, November, 1897

NO. II.



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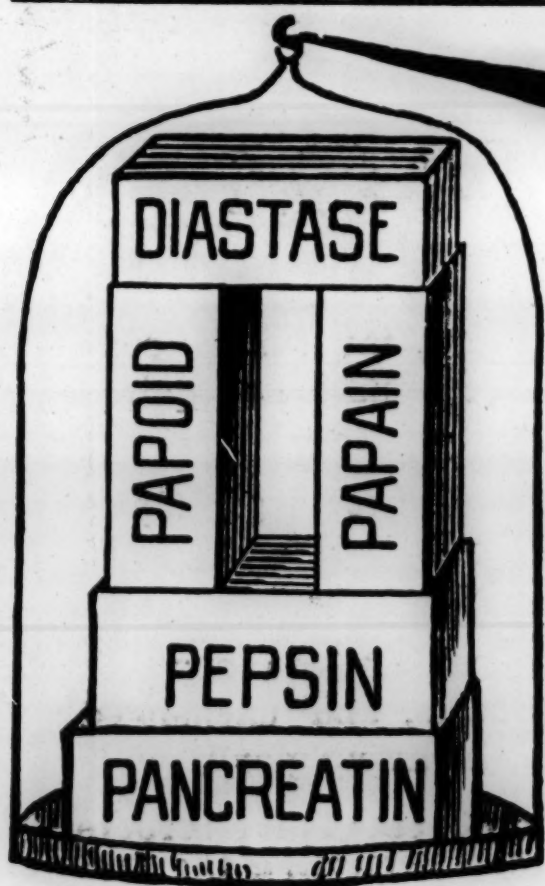


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# California Medical Journal.

VOL. XVII.

San Francisco, California, November, 1897

NO. II

## Women Who Should Have Been Wives.

LADY COOK, *nee* TENNESSEE CLAFLIN, Richmond, Surrey, Eng.  
(BY COURTESY.)

A disciple once asked Confucius what he would consider the first thing to be done, if entrusted with the government of a state. His reply was: "The rectification of names." We fear, however, that this would exceed the power of any one Governor or Government. Yet it would be an immense desideratum gained if things could be called such names as would accurately denote them; if we could use terms of scientific precision for the ordinary affairs of life. Ignorance, prejudice and customs have, however, so warped ideas, that words which have one meaning to one person, have another to others. Thus, the class of which we now treat is variously termed mistresses, concubines, left-handed wives, or harlots, according to the feeling or fancy of the speaker. Gibbon describes them as holding a medium position, "below the honors of a wife, and above the infamy of a prostitute." This description appears a just one. We, therefore, shall treat them as concubines—women who share bed and board, although not legally married.

There are not a few in England. When social statistics shall have become more searching and accurate, we may be surprised at the number. But they have no lawful status with us, no matter how numerous, or how influential they may be. We do not recognize them, and "good" people do not want to know anything about them. Marriage is steadily decreasing, and the "Social Evil" steadily growing. The Registrar-General can tell us this. Are we, then, to disregard any of the causes of matters so grave? We think not; and we believe, also, that our know-nothing policy must accentuate both evils. We cannot compel men to marry, but we can do much to ameliorate the condition of the victims of celibacy and of their offspring.

If we may believe philosophers, prostitution was the first condition of woman, concubinage the second, marriage the third. In much of the world she is still in the first and second stages, and in all the most civilized States all three exist together, so much so, that by an introversion of things



marriage is often modified prostitution, and concubinage modified marriage.

Concubinage flourished most among polygamous people, and was therefore divinely sanctioned and even commanded in the Old Testament. A man, too, might ravish a beautiful captive, but could not afterward sell her, as in Deuteronomy: "It shall be if thou have no delight in her, then thou shalt not sell her, because thou hast humbled her." The Patriarchs and Prophets indulged in concubines freely. Solomon had 700, besides his 300 wives of rank. So that by the Mosaic law, a concubine and her children possessed special rights and privileges.

Under the empire of Rome, *naturales liberi* and concubines were gradually admitted to limited rights of succession, and their legitimation by subsequent marriages made their status complete. The married woman had a more dignified position, but concubinage was considered a fitter union when the woman was of inferior rank. In the latter case the father had not the *patria potestas*—power of life and death over his children—as in marriage; otherwise the unions differed but little. The concubine was a "reputable" woman, and might be charged with adultery in the same way as a wife. This form of concubinage is still in force in several countries. as in Germany in particular, where it is called *Halbehe* (half marriage) or, as in France, left hand marriage, because in contracting it the left hand is used and the marriage ceremony omitted. Both parties are bound to each other forever, but the woman may not take

the husband's name or title. Neither succeeds to the property of the other, but if the father leave no lawful children his children by his concubine take a third of his estate.

By the French law, the presence of a concubine in the house entitles the wife to a divorce. The 17th Canon of the first Council of Toledo, A. D. 400, declares that he, who with a faithful wife keeps a concubine, is excommunicated, but that if the concubine serve him as wife, so that he has only one woman, under the title of concubine, he shall not be rejected from communion. This referred to inferior priests as well as laymen, for at that time the former were allowed to marry. The subsequent Councils extended the term concubine to disreputable women generally, so also did the rubric of the concordat between Francis I and Leo X in 1517.

In most Mahometan and other polygamous countries, female slaves are used as concubines, and possess a certain status. In Rome this connection was called *contubernium*, and was also applied where slave married slave, It was inferior to the other we have mentioned which was named *concubinatus*. In Spain, by the old *Fueros*, which succeeded the *Lex Visigothorum*, concubinage was recognized under the name of *barragania*. This was a contract by which the concubine received the right to "bread, table and knife." Some *Fueros* (statute laws) gave the faithful concubine, apart from contract, a right of succession to one-half of the man's acquired property. But in 1228, the Council of Valladolid ob-



jected to the barragania of priests.

The Gragas—the ancient law of Iceland—recognized the frilla or concubine at the same time with the huefryia or lawful wife, although they were not permitted to live in the same dwelling. By the Danish hand vesten, the concubine who had publicly lived with a man and partaken his meals for three winters, became a lawful wife. In all these laws we see attempts, more or less successful, to render justice to the concubine and her children.

From the time when Athens became the world's centre in art and science, distinguished concubines began to exert a powerful influence over great men and public affairs. So potent have they been from age to age that they have largely shaped the destinies of nations for evil or for good. In Greece, the most conspicuous was Aspasia. She was an Asiatic Greek—a Milesian, whose native city had been sacked and destroyed by the forces of Darius a few years before her birth. The males were massacred, the women and children sold into slavery. Her undying enmity helped to bring about the ruin of Persia. She is said to have been a courtesan, like many other homeless beauties who flocked to Athens. This tale, however, may have been a slander by the enemies of her lover and herself. We do know that she was beautiful, accomplished, wise; that Anaxagoras, the prince of the Ionic philosophers, was her master. He was the first of the Greeks to teach that a supreme mind or intelligence, distinct from the visible world, imparted form and order to the

chaos of nature. For this belief both she and he were put to public trial for impiety by orthodox believers in anthropoid gods. Pericles pleaded their cause before the Judges, and the strong, proud Prince broke down and wept—the only time Athenians ever saw him weep—as he poured forth his eloquence for the woman he so tenderly loved. A copy of her bust, carved from life by the hand of Phidias, lies before us as we write. A veil hangs over head and shoulders, concealing the ears, but leaving the front of her hair displayed in about sixteen rows of curls, running from the front to the back of her head, and partly hiding her calm, broad forehead. Her eyes are large, with narrow, slightly-curved eyebrows. A short upper and full under-lip make up a mouth somewhat resolute, above a small rounded chin. The whole firmly set upon a full neck and ample bust. Such was “*La reine de la main gauche*,” at Athens, when Athens was the queen of cities. Her luminous intelligence enlightened all who approached her. Grave matrons with their husbands resorted to her house for the pleasure and improvement of her conversation. Socrates sat at her feet, as Plato sat at his. In the *Menexenus* of Plato, he makes Socrates call her his teacher, his mistress in oratory; one, he said, “who has made many other persons good speakers, and one superior to all the Greeks, Pericles, the son of Xanthippus.” As a specimen of her oratory, Socrates repeats to Menexenus a funeral oration which she uttered extempore in private as something that might be



said on those who had fallen in battle. She brought about the war with Sanos on behalf of her native city Miletus. She was the soul of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, a war waged by Pericles for supremacy, democracy, for native land and for freedom; because what he did in public, she had previously counselled in private. And when Aspasia and Pericles perished, the glory of Athens and all Greece began to fade.

The influence of women like Aspasia was derived more from their talents, learning and amiability, than from their beauty. Thus the higher courtezans were eagerly sought after in pure friendship only, by distinguished men, because the latter found in their society those winning accomplishments and graces in which their wives and female relatives were deficient. We notice that the conspicuously successful were those who most excelled in what men of taste and refinement most admire; and where closer connections were formed from mutual affection, the elasticity of the unions seemed to have made them stronger. Pericles would have married Aspasia had the law allowed an Athenian to marry a foreigner, but had he done so, his wedded life could not have been happier than it was.

A second Aspasia, so called by Cyrus the younger in honor of Pericles' concubine, was Milto, a Phocæn captive, carried away from her country to the Persian Prince's seraglio. At first his concubine, she afterwards became his chief wife and adviser, "whose counsel he never regretted." Their

affection was undiminished until his death, and had he not fallen at Cunæa, Milto would have been his Queen consort. She afterwards sat on the Persian throne, however, as the Queen of his brother Artaxerxes.

Cleopatra is another whose influence as a concubine affected the course of human events. Who does not know her romantic history? Born the Princess Royal of Great Egypt, she, a lovely Queen, became the concubine first of one Roman General and next of another. She was magnificent in all things, even in her shamelessness. At Rome she lived at Julius Cæsar's rooms in company with her child-husband, who was also her brother. At Alexandria she appeared before the Ambassadors in public as Isis, and Antony as Osiris. It was said that no man could withstand her fascinations, unless it might have been the cold and crafty Augustus, who described Antony as "bewitched by that cursed Egyptian." Mistress of seven languages, she partook of all the learning of her day. Her exquisitely musical and flexible voice was compared by Plutarch to a many-stringed instrument. She had a ready and versatile wit and had sounded the various depths of human nature. Even in her most luxurious periods, her literary pleasures were not forgotten, and when disgrace could not be averted she courted death like a queenly heroine. A suicide at thirty-eight, what might she not have been, and the world have been, had Octavus been defeated, or had Antony never loved her. Horace, at the end of Ode 37, beautifully describes the fearless



bravery of her last moments.

Sabina Poppæa, one of the most beautiful women of Rome, wrought her way by crooked and dark courses to the Imperial throne. Her coins indicate her as eminently graceful and intellectual. Beauty, fortune, sprightliness and vivacity in conversation, and modesty of deportment were united in her. But she subordinated her passions and those of others to her interests. She determined to be Empress, although Nero was married and she unknown to him; and her craft and singleness of purpose overcame every obstacle, although the way lay through marriages, divorces, dishonor. At length she became Nero's concubine and finally his wife. We say Nero killed his mother and wife Octavia to whom he owed his crown. Nonsense! It was Poppæa. Nero was her infatuated tool, and through this clever but bloodthirsty creature, the decline of Rome was accelerated. Yet the lying Josephus calls this adulteress and murderess a pious woman.

In the official register of births and deaths for the town of Calais is the following:—"A. D. 1815. Janvier 15 Dame Emma Lyons, agee de 51 ans, nee a Lancashire en Angleterre, domiciliee a Calais, fille de Henry Lyons, et Marie Kidd, et decede le 15 Janvier, 1815, a une heure apres midi au domicile du Sieur Damy, Rue Francaise." She lies in a timber yard just outside the fortifications—all that remains of Nelson's witty, charming Lady Hamilton. No loving friends soothed the last moments of this warm-hearted, though wayward woman, the only

woman, perhaps, whom England's great hero ever loved.

From the lips of one of Nelson's old tars, who fought at Trafalgar, we have been told of her kindness to those who had incurred his disapprobation. Many a dozen lashes have been remitted through her powerful intercession. "Ah! she was a werry nice lady—a werry nice lady indeed," said he. They are all sleeping their last sleep now—Nelson, Lady Hamilton and Billy—but her genuine sympathy and practical goodness must not on that account be forgotten. All who have carefully read her history must have seen that she was one of those who were "more sinned against than sinning." A Lancashire Peasant lass by birth, an orphan from infancy and brought up to girlhood at Hawarden, she was sent out to service as a nursemaid when she was a young and ignorant child. From that time her self-education commenced. But the process was slow, and meantime she was growing into a lovely woman, full of energy and animation. What chance had a simple country girl when assailed by professions of love and offers of comparative wealth from men of rank and experience? She fell, and became successively the concubine of a naval captain, a baronet, the Hon. Chas. Greville and Sir William Hamilton. After Sir William married her she was received by Marie Antoinette. She was the confidential friend of the Queen of Naples, and was thus enabled on an important occasion to give such important information to the British Government, that the intrigues of Napoleon were frus-



trated and England was saved from a deep and dangerous scheme of attack. "Hardy," said the dying Nelson, "take care of my dear Lady Hamilton." To the Chaplain at his last moments, "Doctor, remember that I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia as a legacy to my country. Thank God! I have done my duty." These were his last words, but with his death, her frailties only were remembered; her services to the State, and the claims of his daughter were disregarded. The painters of England and Italy vied in portraying her. Romney, who adored her, painted her at least twenty-three times.

We have touched on the representative concubines, for the whole number would require volumes. In politics, art, religion and social changes, their influence has been great in all times and countries. Archænaësa was well beloved by Plato. Phryne's statue of pure gold stood on a pillar of white marble at Delphi, and at her own expense she rebuilt Thebes, after it had been destroyed by Alexander. Delilah conquered Samson and destroyed the hopes of Israel. Esther saved the Jews from destruction, Helena, by the love of Constantius, enlarged the boundaries of Christianity. It was said of Demosthenes, "What he determines to-day a woman will undo to-morrow." Gabrielle Angelique inspired the valor of Henri Quatre. Mad'le de la Lafayette in her boudoir was as much a match for Richelieu as the Duchesse de Longueville in the field was for Cardinal Mazarin. Alice Perrers controlled the great Edward

III, and though banished for a time by the petition of the Commons, returned to resume her sway. The Countess of Carlisle saved "The Five Members," and perhaps the Commonwealth, for the sake of Pym. John of Gaunt fostered the dawn of the Reformation in England through Catherine Swinford, and Anne Boleyn brought it to completion. Lady Henrietta Wentworth sold even her jewels for her Monmouth's unhappy insurrection, and thus assisted in the speedy downfall of the Stuarts. Wherever we turn we are met by these women—the advisers, the consolers, the helpmates, of poets, painters, philosophers, statesmen, warriors and kings.

It is idle to say that these men, the foremost of their time and country, have always been governed through the physical beauty of their concubines. Beauty ever gives charm to a woman, but nothing is more evanescent. It was their mental excellencies, their knowledge and tact that, as a rule, gave or secured them their permanent empire.

Catherine Sedley, for example, had no beauty, yet James was as a puppet in her presence. Her wit and skill paralyzed his will, and made his oaths to his confessors and his protestations to his Ministers utterly ridiculous. Apart from their personal attractions, it was because they had educated themselves to be the companions and equals of their lovers, that concubines accomplished so much in spite of social difficulties. Now and then a wife may have equalled or surpassed them, but more frequently she has driven her husband



to their arms.

The inanity of ordinary wives is one of the chief causes of modern estrangement between married people. When wives are intelligent, they exercise greater influence over gifted men than intelligent concubines can effect, provided their dispositions are also in accord. There is nothing in the nature of concubinage that could make men prefer it, unless it be a greater sense of freedom. They know that if incompatibility should occur, they can shake hands and say good bye, whereas, with incompatible wives, they would have to drag for life a miserable chain. If women will marry without any preparation, or knowledge of their future responsibilities, and without ascertaining the dispositions and nature of men, they are gambling recklessly with their happiness and their husband's happiness as the stakes. Marriage is not a furnished house and an income. It is love, sympathy in all things, everlasting friend-

ship and mutual respect, the well-knit union of two beings in bodies, minds and souls.

Marriage then is not for the impure, nor the frivolous woman, nor the woman devoured by fashion. Nor is it for the wilful or the wayward, nor for the slavish or over-submissive. These are not even equal to the requirements of concubinage. But it is for the free woman, slave to no deteriorating habit, healthy in mind and body; sweet, wise, pure, and carefully trained for the sacred duties of wife and mother. Who but such as these are fit candidates for this holy calling? Who else are worthy of building up the generations of the future? Who else can purge Society from the stains that deface it, and make vice hideous and virtue lovely? These, and these alone. And when they abound, all inferior unions will be scorned. Every mother will be a Virgin and every man-child a Christ.

### Orificial Surgery.

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EDWARD H. MUNCIE, M. D., Ph. M., Brooklyn, New York.

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From the time of Hypocrates to the present, the medical world has witnessed strange scenes and listened to many a stranger theory. The authors of these theories, bent upon finding the strong citadel of disease and laying waste its menacing walls, have left no task unperformed to bring about this important decadence.

The hopes of the afflicted have

often been raised only to be blasted as one theory after another has fallen by the weight of its own folly, and many of the new doctrines and methods of operation have come far short of expected results when tested by experience.

But, although, during these twenty-five hundred years, so many disappointments have been incurred, the



efforts to relieve suffering humanity have not all proved futile, thus the closing hours of the nineteenth century witness a greater advancement in medical skill than in almost any other science. A greater amount of suffering has been relieved and chronic diseases attacked with more assurance of victory than ever before.

It is in this last field that no treatment, medical or surgical, has proved so efficacious in the relieving and curing of chronic diseases, as the system of Orificial Surgery, which is a result of unselfish, intelligent and unremitting investigation of the causes of chronic afflictions, and like all great truths is evolved amid unjust slander and selfish opposition.

Orificial philosophy asserts as one of its truths, that the majority of chronic diseases, and symptoms attending them, present only conditions of reflex disorders.

Orificial pathology embraces, comprehends, and treats of morbid structural changes in the various channels and outlets of the body,

Orificial surgery is the application of surgical measures to these channels and orifices.

In chronic conditions, surface indications and subjective symptoms are many times misleading, and too often are treated as idiopathic diseases, inasmuch as symptoms of many chronic conditions break forth at points remote from where the real organic disease is located.

To properly understand orificial philosophy, and its application to chronic diseases, one must have a basis

in anatomical and physiological facts.

As all influences which play upon the circulation, and consequently have to do with the health and repair of all the elements of the body, reach their destination in the capillary system by means of nerves, it becomes important to consider the two nervous systems in their mutual relations and separate functions.

The Cerebro-spinal and Sympathetic nervous systems are telegraph and telephone by which mind speaks to matter and matter replies to mind. It is the wonderful entanglement of life wires whose communications thrill the whole being with delight or plunge it into the depths of misery.

All the happiness of man, his pain, his sickness, his harmony and his discord, are messages which traverse the life wires, one terminal of which reaches upward to the inexhaustable sources of being, the other grounded in every part and particle of the material organism.

The universal principle of duality, which appears to exist in all created things, finds also an illustration in the construction of the human nervous systems, which whisper together morning and night of their intentions and accomplishments,

The Cerebro-spinal, voluntary, or "masculine" nervous system, is composed of gray and white matter. The gray matter consists of a mass of cell elements, so numerous and closely huddled together as to form by their association a considerable portion of the structure known as the brain and spinal cord.



The white matter is simply a mass of living telegraph wires connecting different parts of the brain, and uniting the gray matter with every part of the human body over which it presides.

The gray matter is therefore the head-quarters, the central office from which the messages are sent out.

The Cerebro-spinal arrangement is not equal to all the requirements of the body, for although in the morning it awakens to lay its plans for the day, commanding the body to sit or to walk, to laugh or to cry, in short manipulating the whole body to do its own purposes, yet it cannot be relied upon for the purposes of nutrition and repair. In the hours of natural sleep, and under the influence of anæsthetics and narcotics, or in eager activities of the day, the bodily wants of renewal and burial would be sadly neglected, were they not more faithfully sustained by another and more reliable supply of nerve influences—viz: the sympathetic, involuntary, or "feminine" nervous system.

This system seems to be a complete organization in itself. The appearances are that it has an individuality of its own, has its own plans, its own purposes in life, and its own means of accomplishing those purposes. Its brains consist of two sets of ganglia lying parallel in front of the spinal column and extending from the base of the cranium to the coccyx. These and other ganglia are connected with each other by nerve trunks, and communicate with the cerebro-spinal nerves, while yet other nerve cords

wander out into the body, forming complicated plexuses about the heart; and a little lower down, near the stomach, congregating to form the great Solar plexus, whose rays, following the arterial trunks, extend to the remotest corners of the body, illuminating their dark recesses with food and drink for their daily sustenance.

By means of *tubes*, the commerce of the body is carried on. It is through *these* that supplies are brought, and waste materials are carried away. Secretions, excretions, air and blood all reach their destination and are propelled on their way by these minute muscular structures, which are supplied principally by the sympathetic nerve.

The *motor* nerves of the sympathetic system extend to the involuntary muscular fibres. These preside over peristaltic action; but beside this and other separate functions the two nervous systems intertwine their terminal branches in the plexuses of nerves which wrap around the arterial and venous trees, as vines cling to the oak. They follow the great trees of life from their roots at the heart to their terminal branches in the capillaries, where are fought the battles of life.

The connecting link between soul and body is the sympathetic system. It is the very limit of investigation into processes which are purely physical. Here body ends and soul begins. Being the last station on the road of material existence, it is not surprising that we find located here the great magazine or supply depot of life. It



has charge of all the weighty matters ; everything that requires sleepless vigil and untiring industry is put into its keeping. Its office is always open and it is always attending to business. It never sleeps and is never off duty. As long as life has anything further to do, you can rely on the sympathetic system ; and when supreme disaster comes to this human house, it is the last to leave and is still at the keyboard when communication is cut off. It is the only one with whom we can have the last word. Should we wonder, then, at the enthusiasm of those who know it best?

In recapitulation, the *cerebro-spinal system* furnishes us without *special* senses, all conscious sensations, and the *common* sense of touch, and places our physical organizations at our command for the purposes of life as they prompt us to action. The *sympathetic nerves* furnish the sensations of hunger and thirst, prepare our food and drink, digest them, circulates them, and provides in every way for our bodily necessities, and order funeral trains for the removal of debris.

As an illustration in *official pathology*, we will consider a diseased uterus, simply because its reflexes are acknowledged by all. An irritation of this organ may affect a woman's heart, stomach, intestinal tract and her nervous equilibrium. It affects her heart because the peripheral ganglia or terminal nerves in the uterus are irritated and the impression travels along the sympathetic conducting cords to the hypogastric plexus, from thence by two routes :

First, by lateral chains directly to the cervical ganglia, and second, by cords to the abdominal brain and thus to the cervical ganglia.

In the cervical ganglia the forces are reorganized and sent down to the heart ganglia by three cardiac accelerator nerves, which make the heart go too fast or irregularly. The stomach is disturbed, because the irritation goes from the uterus to the hypogastric plexus, and from the hypogastric plexus to the abdominal brain. Here the forces are reorganized and sent out by cords along the gastric artery to Auerbach's plexus, between muscular layers, and cause contraction, cramps of stomach, or vomiting. The irritation also affects Meifner's plexus just under the mucous membrane of the gastric intestinal tract and causes too much secretion, disproportionate secretion, or indigestion. The woman has intestinal indigestion because the irritation goes to the hypogastric plexus, then to the abdominal brain, and here again the forces are reorganized and sent out on the superior mesenteric artery and to Auerbach's plexus and cause too much contraction, or diarrhoea, or too little contraction and constipation ; and this affects also Meisner's plexus and causes too much secretion, or diarrhoea. or too little and constipation, or disproportionate secretions, or fermentation and colic.

The same irritant may be traced to the liver, by going from the uterus to the abdominal brain, from the abdominal brain along the hepatic artery to the hepatic ganglia which affects the



rythm of the liver and causes it to make too much bile, glycogen and urea, or disproportionate bile, glycogen and urea, in which its function is disturbed, and it may become congested, hypertrophied, or degenerated.

The excessive or disproportionate secretions are absorbed partly by the blood and show in discoloration or blotches on the skin.

Irritation of terminal sympathetic nerves, if continued, will carry the patient through five different stages; the first is simple irritation by its reflex effects on the blood supply and digestive tract, indigestion being the result; from indigestion comes malnutrition, from malnutrition comes anaemia, and from anaemia comes neurosis or hysteria, then the patient consults the physician, and probably not before, as no special pain may have been realized.

In like manner may irritation of the pudic terminals at the rectum, as produced by ulceration, hemorrhoids erosions, pockets or papillae, write its story of distress upon the feet, limbs, back, bladder, uterus, kidney, liver, stomach, heart, head, face, or coats of blood vessels, as suits its pleasure.

"Thus it is proved that the pudic nerve from its five principal terminals is the bearer of more messages of discord, than all the other nerves combined."

Observation has settled the fact that the nerves that are bundled in the pudic nerve have in a special and peculiar manner the power not only to cry out for themselves, but to make any and all other nerves of the same

body to cry out for them. In other words, that nine-tenths of all the reflexes of the body are due to irritation of the pudic terminals. It seems clear that Nature has keyed her organism to the note of reproduction. She has made the demands of the generative organs paramount in importance to all others and has linked them together in bonds of double union. That the organs charged with the greatest of all functions, should be empowered to lay every other part of the organism under heavy tribute, and to call upon any and every part for aid, either offensive or defensive, is at once expressive of both good generalship and highest wisdom. Why she has included the nerves of the rectum and the bladder in the same group and endowed them with equivalent reflex ability is a matter only for conjecture. Suffice to say, the five branches of the pudic nerve, viz: those supplying the bladder, the rectum, the penis or clitoris, the labia and perineum, and the uterus and its appendages, have this special endowment and are responsible for the major part of the reflexes encountered in chronic diseases.

Among many new facts gained in the study of orificial philosophy relative to the habits and *modus operandi* of the sympathetic system, nothing equals the great discovery that the *spiriter ani* holds in its embrace the nerve of last resort.

In recent death apparent if not real, due to accidents of still birth, asphyxia, narcosis of any kind, drowning, etc., nothing has the power to reach



down into the grave and rescue the lost, like forcible and methodical dilation of the rectal sphincter.

A knowledge of these nerve distributions, explains how every phase of neurasthenia, or malnutrition may be influenced or overcome, and thus points the way to health for millions hitherto beyond our help. Many can speak thus positively because they have seen the things about which we are testifying, and because every earnest physician ought to be led into an investigation of that which has become veritable fact.

While it will never be possible for finite man to conquer all the influences that enter into the make-up of every invalid record, all chronic invalids will from henceforth be looked at through different lenses, and they will be regarded from a different standpoint of observation; and none will be passed as incurable till all nerve terminals, capable of inflicting disorder shall be exonerated from blame. This will rescue many otherwise doomed to consumption or other physical decay, and deliver many who are now insane or even behind the bars for various reasons, yet unrecognized in courts of justice.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following propositions of Dr. E. H. Pratt were read before the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, held in Boston, December 11th. 1892, which I wish to submit for your consideration:

1st. Capillary circulation is the basis of all bodily activity.

2nd. Blood stasis or congestion is

the beginning of all pathology, so far as its physical manifestation is concerned.

3rd. Remedial measures act only as they influence the circulation.

4th. The circulation of the blood is under the immediate control of the vaso-motor system of nerves.

5th. The vaso-motor nerves are the intermingling of the terminal nerve fibres of the sympathetic and cerebro-spinal systems.

6th. Either nervous system can, therefore, influence capillary circulation and consequently nutrition.

7th. The cerebro-spinal system, under an anæsthetic, in sleep or abstract states, leaves to the sympathetic nerves the duty of furnishing a proper supply of nerve force to the vaso-motor system,

8th. The sympathetic nerve alone is steady and tireless in its action, and the mainstay of the circulation.

9th. All the bodily processes are accompanied by peristaltic action furnished by involuntary muscular fibres.

10th. The sympathetic nerve is the sole stimulus of all involuntary muscular structures, and also of the organs of reproduction.

11th. The normal circulation of all solids, liquids and gases of the body being dependent on peristaltic action, therefore relies upon the sympathetic nerve force for its activity.

12th. Health, therefore, demands a vigorous sympathetic nerve; in other words, the continuance of any disease implies a previous waste of sympathetic power.

13th. The predisposing cause of all chronic diseases, therefore, must be the sympathetic nerve waste.



14th. The irritation of an organ starts at its mouth.

15th. What is true of the individual organs is true of the body as a whole.

16th. The lower mouths of the body are all provided with sphincters supplied by the sympathetic nerve. They have also sphincters under control of the cerebro-spinal system, but the involuntary spincters are the ones upon which nature mainly relies for sustaining in proper condition the other parts of the body.

17th Clonic spasms of the involuntary muscular fibres are a common cause of sympathetic nerve waste.

18th. The sympathetic muscular fibres contract with abnormal tension and duration upon morbid conditions of the mucous membrane which they enclose as surely as upon foreign substances.

19th. Irregularity and consequent congestion, or congestion and consequent irregularity of sphincter-guarded openings, involve undue muscular tension and consequent sympathetic nerve waste.

20th. This nerve waste is occasioned not only by the fact that nerve force is exhausted by the contracted and stimulated muscular fibres, but also from the fact that the mucous membrane and the nerve fibres which terminate in it are also in a morbid state and consequently the undue pinching of these diseased nerve terminals is also a prolific source of nerve waste.

21st. Thorough dilatation of the lower openings of the body effect more or less profoundly the respiration and

consequently the capillary circulation of the entire body.

22nd Where there is a reflex of irritation there is also a reflex of congestion.

23rd. Severe forms of local trouble at the lower openings of the body are therefore usually felt as local troubles, but where the metastasis of irritation has taken place and the congestion has been reflected elsewhere.

24th. Hypertrophy passes on into atrophy and, although no local subjective symptoms are discernable, the objective condition will demonstrate trophic changes.

25th. The removal of the atrophied condition observed at the lower openings of the body in such cases and the relief of the undue muscular tension involved, puts an immediate stop to the prodigal waste and expenditure of sympathetic force involved in the abnormal pinching of atrophied tissues, relieves the inadequacy of peristaltic action generally, flushes the capillaries universally establishes an improved digestion and consequently an improved nutrition in every part of the body.

26th Adequate orificial work, therefore, must smooth openings which are rough and relax spincter muscles which are unduly contracted.

27th. The success of the work depends upon its being followed to a finish, and the thought is not honestly carried out until the lower openings of the body are freely dilatable to a normal degree and entirely free from all forms of irritation.

In preparing this paper I have culled from articles of Dr. E. H. Pratt, the founder of orificial philosophy, and Drs. O. S. Runnels and T. Byron Robinson.—*Transactons of the Eclectic Medical Society of New York*, 1897.



## ABOUT MALARIA.

G. P. BISSELL, M. D., Woods, Oregon.

In the multiplicity of facts and abundance of reasoning we get at truth. The signification of malaria is bad air, but who knows and who ever knew that chills and fever came from bad air?

I am led to propound these questions from receiving a letter from a nephew in Connecticut saying that he has the ague. Those who wish more definitely to locate his residence, may look on the map for Litchfield. I was raised there until more than 21 years old and never knew of a case of ague originating there, nor heard of any for forty years previous. On the contrary that region was considered a sanitarium to cure ague brought from elsewhere by mere effect of climate.

This leads me briefly to trace the history of ague in that region. For seventyfive years or more that disease was unknown there. But sometime, I do not know definitely when, the ague began creeping from the south northward, along the seacoast, in a belt about 30 miles wide and did not stop its progress until it had reached the coast of Maine, or further.

I found from letters received from relatives there, that the local physicians did not have good success in curing those attacked. It was to them a new disease, and though the books gave directions, experience was lacking. I append a prescription that always served me admirably.

If the case was recent I began with a thorough cathartic in which extract

of taraxacum was an ingredient. But if the case was of longer standing, I began with an emetio cathartic. The object was to rouse up all the chylopoetic viscera. Then I gave

R

Sulph. quinia	gr x.
Ac. sulph. dil.gtt.x vel.qs. ad. solv.	
Fowlers solution	℥ i.
Aqua pura	℥ ii.
M. Sig. Teaspoonful three times	
a day.	

I have briefly traced the course of ague in the region where I was raised. Let us briefly trace the history of yellow fever and perhaps we shall find a parallel.

A hundred years ago or more yellow fever prevailed as far north as Boston, Mass. During all my adolescence it had nearly or quite disappeared from the borders of the United States, but still held its ground in Mexico. About thirty years ago it came north as far as Memphis Tennessee, and has irregularly recurred. Will it creep north to New York?

It is noteworthy that yellow fever prevailed during the days of importation of slaves from Africa, disappeared during the period of non-importation, and again manifested itself when that trade was surreptitiously resumed. Do the two facts stand in relation of cause and effect? And does the negro's middle passage diarrhea take the form of yellow fever in the white, perhaps influenced by race and climate?

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Because business has prevented you from preparing a paper for the State Society, don't let it prevent your attendance, Nov. 16th,



## POVERTY A DISEASE.

R. A. HASBROUCK, M. D., Salt Lake, Utah.

Doctor, have you noticed while making your calls that many of the bread-winners of the families are idle? Have you noticed that many of the families that you once knew to enjoy the comforts of life are now pinched and poverty stricken? Do you notice as poverty comes sickness increases? Can you let bacteria and *cutitis* alone long enough to investigate the cause?

Disease in the home that knows no want is not to be feared as the same in a home where anxiety care and want are the worry of every moment. Again we understand that disease ravages the half fed body making wrecks of both the physical and mental, yet many of us will visit the sick and prescribe medicine where there is not food enough in the house to feed the cat. Yes, and we will continue to make our round of calls year in and year out and never give the conditions surrounding our patients more than a thought. To be sure we may notice that the floors are bare, or to be correct the floor, for in large cities one room is a castle for many. A few dishes may greet the eye. A bed they may have also a chair or two. These things are noticed. We sit down, maybe look wise, feel of the patients pulse, leave a few drops of specific tincture in a—a glass, if they have it, but more often a teacup, and away we go to enjoy ourselves at home, in a saloon, smoking a cigar or to take a dose of morphine as many physicians are now doing.

The patient has been seen, prescribed for and his surroundings forgotten. But if we are physicians in the true sense of the word, it will be plain that something is wrong besides sickness. To resist disease or better to stamp out disease, a home should be cheerful, well furnished even to baths, lights and all sanitary regulations; the home should be provided with a plenty of good food and the father and mother should be divested of the killing care that to-morrow there is to be no work and the day after the coal will be gone and the larder bare.

When we look into these families and talk of the hopes, and aspiration born in man, we shall find a longing to escape from conditions bordering on desperation and starvation, and when medical men begin to study the cause and cure of poverty and its dreadful effects upon God's creatures, the sick and weary of heart may hope for a millenium. Poverty is a disease of present social condition and needs our every thought as much as the on-coming of a plague of cholera.

In our study of the cause let us lay aside all isms and go to the root of the evil as it exists. Truth we need not fear. If we turn over stones and find hideous and creeping forms let's not be discouraged, but continue on until remedies are found equal to the occasion. The silver cure, gold cure or greenback cure have utterly failed, and it is even admitted that the remedy either gold, silver or greenback is beyond the demand, yet the disease, poverty, increases with all its baleful effects to our charges—the people.



## REPORT OF SURGICAL CASES.

M. E. VAN METER, M. D., San Francisco.

Case I. Was a babe two months old, with a papillomatous growth following the casting of the cord. There was a free discharge coming from the base. After trying various treatments, including caustics, etc., I ligated close down against the skin, and had the parts kept thoroughly cleaned with peroxide of hydrogen. The growth was soon shriveled, and fell off in five days leaving a smooth, healed surface.

Case II. Was one of great interest. A lady of San Francisco, was visiting in Los Angeles, four years ago, and was seized with a sudden pain in the right inguinal region. She has a small round scar at this point as though an abscess opened there; but the physician who treated her, writes me that he operated for what he considered a retro-peritoneal cyst. However, when she fell into my hands she was in a deplorable condition. The uterus was retroflexed and bound down firmly. The ovaries were prolapsed and fixed; the left being enlarged and exquisitely tender. The whole pelvic contents seemed to be hyper-sensitive to such a degree that the introduction of the finger caused great pain. She suffered much at each menstrual period, and flowed excessively.

After making many fruitless attempts to replace the uterus, using the knee-chest position and all the force she would stand, making vaginal applications of glycerine and ichthyol, inserting boro-glyceride suppositories, painting the vault with tr. iodine, making

applications of Galvanism and Faradism, all with only slight temporary relief, I advised a ventral fixation with the removal of the diseased ovary.

When the abdomen was opened it was found impossible to lift the womb or safely break up the adhesions, I then thought I would remove both ovaries and stop the painful menstruations; but I found they were out of reach and as firmly bound down as was the womb; and also remembering that she was troubled with a most obstinate constipation, I concluded that there was but one way out of the trouble, and that was "vaginal hysterectomy". The abdomen was closed and the womb and left ovary were removed through the vagina. As the double operation had consumed considerable time, and the right ovary seemed healthy but not very easily brought down, on account of her previous inflammatory attack, it was left. The patient was up in three weeks. Her temperature barely reached 100.6 up to the fifth day, when an attack of la grippe came on which resulted in a fever for a few days, but the patient made a good recovery.

Case III. A child, five or six years old, sent from the country to Dr. Hunsaker. There was a subcoracoid dislocation of the humerus, which occurred at birth. There was a firm fibrous ankylosis of the shoulder. The child was anæsthetized and adhesions broken up, giving fair use of arm. There was no attempt made at reduction; as it was considered not at all probable that the head of the humerus could be moved from its present location, nor



held in a new location till a joint would be formed.

Case IV. Was a man who was struck on the cheek with a mallet, laying the flesh open and closing both eyes. Stitched up the wound, and ordered applications of equal parts of hamamelis and water, as hot as could be borne. The effect on the swelling and discoloration was all that could be desired.

Case V. Was a case of ectopic pregnancy; diagnosed in the fourth week, and operated on in the sixth week. This was a most remarkable case, in that the patient had a double uterus, and a twin pregnancy, one being in the tube and one on the ovary. This case will be reported fully in a paper at the State Society.

Case VI. Was an infant, troubled from birth with priapism and restlessness. Had long, adherent prepuce with pin-hole opening. Circumcision; cure.

Case VII. An old lady with perinaeal fistula communicating with both the rectum and vagina. Has had three previous operations without success. Now under treatment.

#### **An Antidote to the Two Great Symptoms.**

The value of Antikamnia consists in its rapid effect in alleviating the suffering of the patient while more radical treatment is working a cure. While endeavoring to rid our patient of his neuralgia, rheumatism, typhoid, intermittent or malarial fever, we secure him relief from pain and intermission of fever. We have, in short, in this drug, not a remedy for disease, but a most useful antidote to the two great symptoms—Pain and Pyrexia.

*Medical Reprints. London, Eng.*

## *College Notes.*

### **Phi Delta.**

A contract of friendship was recently formed between a number of the students of the C. M. C., which has finally developed into a Greek letter fraternity, Phi Delta.

The rooms in the rear of the college building formerly occupied as the press rooms of OUR JOURNAL were secured from the Dean, and promptly renovated and papered, painted, varnished and variously and lavishly decorated, but of course with strict observance of correct esthetics and artistic harmony.

The rear room echoes the sprightly click of billiard balls as they merrily gyrate around the green; while the front room is often flooded with the dulcet tunes of the piano in accompaniment to the singing of "Johny Get Yer Gun," and other staid and melodious college songs. It is as cozily arranged for parlor and sitting room as the most fastidious student could desire.

STUDENTS, *alumni* and professors of the C. M. C., are eligible to membership, but various and sundry requirements must be strictly complied with, and all must run the risk of having their hopes and aspirations of membership knocked into a cocked hat by the deadly black ball. Those desiring to enjoy the privileges of the fraternity by becoming members may enquire further—in whispers—of Geo. C. Reinle, who is the Transcriber of Records and Custodian of the Great Seal.

R. W. W., *Pontifex Maximus.*



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Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

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To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

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*Editorial.***SPECIAL NOTICE.**


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Let me again remind every member of our State Society, also all Eclectic practitioners who are not members, and all else who are lovers of justice and equal rights and who believe in the principles of liberal medicine, that our State Medical Society will convene in Annual Session on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M., at College Hall, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco. Let every one now so arrange his business that he can get away at that time. Twelve months has elapsed since our last meeting, and it is hoped that every Eclectic physician in this State, has realized some share of the promised

"prosperity" during the past year, so that he may be enabled to take this vacation of a few days, and be present at so important a meeting.

Any undertaking to be prosperous must have an earnestness of purpose combined with a concert of action. A few workers can accomplish a great deal, but its the union of the "mass" that impresses the public mind and carries conviction. It gives strength, creates emulation, and instills one with a desire to accomplish better things.

Some sacrifice, of necessity, is required to attend these annual meetings, but the results attained by interchange of opinions and experiences (not to say anything of the brief respite from professional labor) is ample to recompense for the loss sustained.

There will be some important business considered at this session, most important of which is the question of changing the time for holding the Annual Meeting of our State Society. This subject is important to all, and should receive the consideration of a full society meeting. An interesting program has been arranged, that will merit the appreciation of all.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE. If you have not already sent the title of your paper to the Secretary—Dr. Stetson—report the same as soon as possible to the Chairman of your section, and if you have not prepared a paper, come anyway, and lend your influence toward the upbuilding of Eclectic medicine on the Pacific Coast.

R. W. MUSGRAVE, PH. B., M. D.,  
Hanford, Cal. President.



### Chelidonium in Cancer.

The Russians ascribe remarkable virtues to chelidonium in the treatment of cancer. Published accounts from them state that cancerous tumors of the œsophagus and stomach have been dissipated, and that complete recovery has followed the protracted use of the remedy, in small and frequently repeated doses.

Recently, Prof. Gere sent a patient to Maclean Hospital who presented almost unmistakable evidences of malignant disease of the stomach. Unfortunately for the credit of therapeutics, the patient was almost in a moribund condition upon his arrival, and survived less than two weeks afterward, but the remarkable change that occurred in the epigastric tumor under the influence of chelidonium and echinacea, and the new comfort that the patient experienced, were very complimentary to new therapeutics. Death came on apparently from the prolonged exhaustion from which it seemed too late to rally, but all pain and vomiting were banished from the start, and the tumor was perceptibly softened and diminished in size.

As the patient came from a distant state and there was no one present to authorize an autopsy this was necessarily omitted, to confirm the diagnosis of malignant disease. This experience however has raised chelidonium highly in my estimation, and I propose to give it further study at the first opportunity.

H.T.W.

Is your paper ready for the State meeting, Nov. 16?

### Modern Remedies.

There are numerous proprietary medicines that in spite of the fact of the processes of manufacture being kept as trade secrets are, nevertheless, found to be so reliable and satisfactory in their effect, that they are not only accepted by the majority of physicians, but are often regarded as indispensable.

Many of the preparations of the well known houses of Merrell & Co. and Lloyd Brothers, of Cincinnati, and of Boericke and Tafel of Philadelphia, are familiar examples. Just how they are made is not common knowledge, but that they are reliable, and true to the claims made for them, physicians who use them are well aware, and they are prescribed with great satisfaction to both physician and patient.

There is no good reason why a manufacturer of drugs is not worthy of his hire as well as any other laborer. If he go to the expense and trouble of searching out and making for the physician something that is of great value to him, it is but right that a just compensation should be rendered in return.

Knowledge may be but a form of property, one kind of wealth, and it is as fair to ask a drug factory to bestow upon the public the contents of its cash box as to ask it to give away the methods by which the cash box is kept filled.

No. So long as an article offered the doctor is true to formula or name and fulfills in actual use the claims set forth as to its merits, it is not the



doctor's business to pry into the intricacies of the processes of its manufacture. That is oftentimes valuable knowledge, and the justly acquired property of another.

From the great growth of modern medicinal preparations, the retail druggist is called upon to do but comparatively little compounding, hence there is great loss to him in the prescription trade and he makes a proportionately loud complaint thereat. But sentiment cuts but little figure in business, and so long as manufacturing chemists, with their immensely superior advantages, put up medicines that are more elegant and reliable than those furnished by the crude, and oftentimes tricky, processes of the retail druggist, it becomes but a question of time when the retail compounder must disappear. We may all bewail this result, but cannot change it. It is evolution—the survival of the fittest.

#### Sic Transit.

Dr. Paul Paquin, famous in St. Louis and the West for the preparation and sale of horse's blood, for the treatment of tuberculosis, has come to grief. Trouble has arisen with his former partner, J. T. Milliken, and a lawsuit is to settle the difficulty. Milliken's charges are sensational in the extreme, as will be indicated by the following quotations from a recent issue of the *St. Louis Republic*:—

"Milliken alleges that Paquin never in the time he was connected with him made any such experiments as he represented; that his formulæ were a fraud and fake; that while Paquin repre-

sented to him that he possessed an incubator and other apparatus for culturing tuberculosis bacilli, as a matter of fact he did not. The partnership books also show that no money was expended for the purpose of such apparatus.

"Milliken also alleges that Paquin used advertising methods contrary to professional ethics, and that in this advertising many misstatements were made.

"The main issue presented, as far as the medical profession and the public are concerned, is that the famous serum, as prepared at that time, was not made with scientific care.

"As an example of what he terms Paquin's improper methods to advertise himself and his serum, Mr. Milliken will introduce in evidence a letter he received from his partner while the latter was in Denver in the Summer of 1895. The letter is as follows:

"July 20, 1895.

"DEAR MR. MILLIKEN: Enclosed please find the substance of what might be guardedly given to the press. I mention serum only incidentally, because the profession might think it an advertisement, and we must be exceedingly cautious how we handle the doctors. You may call up Miss Smith of *The Republic*, or give the item to Miss Castner for the *Post-Dispatch*. We can't afford to give out press notices as this would place us in the advertising list, and defeat our aim.

"Three patients have called on me here, and I have seen one out with Dr. Fleming. I am going to advance



the interests of serum, I assure you. Before leaving, I noticed my horse lame and it seemed sick. If still in bad shape, it may be better to wait awhile before immunizing. By the way, if distemper breaks out among the horses, separate them as far as possible, and keep mum.

“Sincerely yours,

“PAUL PAQUIN,

“P. S. I would buy no more horses. We certainly have plenty for the present. P.’

“The ‘substance’ referred to by Paquin is said by Mr. Milliken to have been an article designed for publication. The answer cites an instance where Paquin had advance photographs of himself and laboratory taken to be used in a newspaper on the day following the reading by him of a paper before the St. Louis Medical Society.

“Dr. Paquin, on the other hand, expresses no fear of the outcome of the quarrel, either to his professional or business reputation.”

Apropos to the above, in San Francisco we are at present having a revival of the justly celebrated and far-famed lymph treatment of phthisis, with all the accompaniments of columns of write-up in the daily papers and portraits of the great benefactor.

A certain shrewd Dr. Hirschfelder poses as our Saint George, and with nicely-leveled squirtgun, he charges full tilt at the great dragon--Consumption.

His deadly weapon is loaded with the veal broth of his predecessors, but newly warmed over and somewhat

differently seasoned. The truly wonderful discovery will doubtless be very effective in lining the pockets of the great benefactor. The world requires many object lessons, and the fool-killer many agents.

### Oxygen in Pneumonia.

Is oxygen a very important agent in the treatment of pneumonia? According to the light of some authorities it is almost indispensable. To view the matter from their standpoint, one would almost reach the conclusion that the physician who neglected to provide a bag of oxygen gas for every case would be culpable—guilty of almost criminal neglect.

Certainly oxygen has an application to the treatment of a phase of pneumonia, but that phase should be a rare one to be encountered where the attending physician possesses a fair amount of therapeutic ability in other lines. There may be science in tiding a patient through after he has reached a condition of extremis, but the physician who habitually relies upon oxygen is naturally supposed to permit the majority of his patients to reach such a condition, when the fault is his in not being qualified to prevent such a state. In many years’ practice. I can count the number of cases on the fingers of one hand where oxygen would have been of service, and these were not cases of my management, I claim no superior merit in the management of such cases, but give the credit to plain Eclectic methods. Properly treated from the beginning,



there ought not to be more than one case in a thousand where oxygen would be needed.

Of course there are those who are not so well favored. There are those who do not understand the proper methods of prevention, and such managers may permit their cases to go on until the way to the respiratory passages is so blocked up that an urgent demand for the artificial supply of oxygen arises, and the oxygen bag becomes an important part of their supply. I would be sorry to have pneumonia and fall into the hands of such a physician, though there are others who are so unfortunate,

I suggest that those who are wont to rely upon the oxygen bag make a careful study of Eclectic therapeutics, and can assure them that a correct application of the knowledge thus gained will very much lessen its importance, besides giving their patients immunity from permanently damaged pulmonary organs—something very desirable for future life and longevity. H.T.W.

#### Postal Savings Banks.

When opponents of postal savings banks have no other objection to offer to the establishment of the system in the United States they take refuge in the assertion that it is "paternalistic," assuming that such a declaration establishes their position.

Paternalism implies dependence. The object of the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States is the very reverse of this. The effect of the system would be to de-

velop self-reliance and independence.—*Chicago Record*.

#### Program.

We were in hopes to publish the program of State Society meeting in the present issue, but it was not arranged at time of going to press. However, it will be an excellent one. Come and enjoy it.

By the kindness of Mr. A. E. Brooke Ridley, connected with the Union Iron Works, an installation of the Morton Wimhurst Holz, the most modern static machine, will be made under the direction of Mr. James Armstrong. During the session there will be a demonstration of the X-Ray and all the therapeutical currents to be obtained from this most wonderful machine.

Every physician who uses electricity should send for a copy of *The Electro-Therapeutist*, a monthly journal devoted to electro-therapeutics for the general practitioner. Write the editor Wm. F. Howe, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., mentioning this journal, and he will send you a sample copy gratis.

Prospects are favorable for the largest and most interesting meeting in the history of our State Society, Nov. 16th.

#### Imperial Granum.

There is no better prepared food than Imperial Granum.—*The Medical Mirror, St. Louis, Mo.*

It is peculiarly adapted to most of the diseases of infancy and childhood that have originated in the use of improper food.—*St. Louis Medical Era*.



*Publisher's Notes.***Palmo-Santal Compound.  
(WORDEN).**

Catarrhal and inflammatory disorders of the genito-urinary system are very common along our Coast. Possibly the action of the trade winds in causing the people to live in a constant draft may have something to do in bringing about this condition. In these cases do not forget to try the Palmo-Santal Compound of C. E. Worden & Co., San Francisco.

**A Good Thermometer.**

Aloe's Standard Clinical Thermometer, with large magnifying index. Certificate of variation furnished with every instrument. Price, in hard rubber case, \$1.25; in gilt case with chain and pin, \$1.50.

A. S. ALOE Co., St. Louis.

**Celerina.**

F. E. Harrison, M. D., Abbeville S. C., says: I have used Celerina in appropriate cases, and can heartily recommend it to all who wish an elegant preparation, combined with undiminished therapeutic activity. It is peculiarly fitted to such cases as delirium tremens, headache from debauch or excessive mental or physical exertion.

**Abbott Alkaloidal Co.**

Purest drugs in neatest form for dispensing, pleasing to patient and profitable for doctor is what Samuel J. Platt claims for the preparations of the

Abbott Alkaloidal Co. Read his advertisement in this journal. Mr. Platt is Pacific Coast Agent for the Abbott Co. with office at 807 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

**Sanmetto in Cystitis and Prostatic Troubles.**

Sanmetto yields uniformly good results at my hands. I have prescribed it in chronic cystitis of long standing, where the standard remedies failed, and effected a permanent cure. It is certainly ahead of anything I have ever used for enlarged prostate, and in fact for all prostatic troubles.

Farley, Iowa. J. F. LAMBERT, M. D.

**X-Ray.**

To confirm a diagnosis of fracture or dislocation, to determine the location of foreign bodies, and for inspection of bony parts after surgical procedures the X-ray is of the greatest value and satisfaction to the conscientious physician. OUR JOURNAL heartily recommends those in need of the X-ray to consult the following card:

**RADIOGRAPHER.**

E. Fleischman, Radiographer, X-Ray Laboratory, 611 Sutter St., San Francisco. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M. Telephone, Green 391. Prices on application. Appointments to suit your convenience. Personal inspection invited.

**The Onion Forever.**

Office of James S. Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon, Chambersburg, Penn., July 14, 1897.

**CHARLES ROOME PARMELE Co., N. Y.**

GENTLEMEN:—I am of the opinion that the Charles Roome Parmele Co., should be considered public benefactors for placing upon the market such



a splendid article as Caroid, The reason for my opinion is just this: From my childhood I have never been able to eat onions without experiencing the most terrible oppression. When I had read the statement that one should eat of the things which did not agree with their stomach and then take Caroid, the aforesaid Company agreeing to pay all doctors bills, I concluded that Caroid would be a good thing to have in the office when business was quiet and give the article to my friends to try. I did so, thinking that they would speedily come back for a remedy to cure the indigestion. Not so, however; they came back for more Caroid and there were no deaths, thus I concluded to try it on myself. I had been hankering for a dish of young onions, so after making my will and attending to such business as is generally neglected until too late, I braced myself for the ordeal. I hid my revolver, locked up the poison case in my office, bid my family a tearful farewell and sailed into the onions. "It is the unexpected which always happens." So it was in my case. I ate and ate and ate expecting every moment to fall to the floor in the agony of cramps, but no—the Caroid was doing its work. Heaven has few pleasures equal to a dish which is fit to place before a king. That dish is onions and especially so when one has not tasted them for several decades. That was my case. I feel that now I can defy the pangs of Indigestion and shake my fist under his nose with impunity, knowing that he has no terrors for me or mine. "The Lord love and keep you in the hollow of his hands" for discovering Caroid.

Yours with the reverence which we pay to royalty and with the hope that your pathway through life may be as good as your Caroid, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JAMES S. KENNEDY.

## *Book Notes.*

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE has just issued another and very complete edition of our Tariff laws. This volume of 144 pages, gives the official text of the Dingley Tariff; complete comparison of the Dingley and Wilson law; and, index to all articles covered by the new Tariff. The book will be of great value for reference and for answering all questions regarding the Tariff question. It will be sent to any address for twenty-five cents. Ask for document No. 27, and address, The American Protective Tariff League, 135 West 23rd Street, New York.

TEXT BOOK OF NERVOUS DISEASES, by Chas. L. Dana. A new edition, (the fourth). The new edition of Dr. Dana's book is slightly enlarged and practically rewritten. Many new illustrations in colors and half-tone have been added. It presents modern neurology in a concise yet clear and accessible form. In press and nearly ready. WILLIAM WOOD & Co., N. Y.

TREATISE ON GYNÆCOLOGY, CLINICAL AND OPERATIVE, by S. Pozzi, M. D., Associate Professor to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; Surgeon to the Broca Hospital, Member of the Academy of Medicine, etc. The third and last edition, which the author has carefully revised, with important additions, has been translated and printed under the personal supervision of Dr. Brooks H. Wells, of New York, editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics. Soon to be issued by William Wood & Co., New York.



# CORDIAL

# PAS-CARNATA

MERRELL.



This preparation contains all the active medicinal constituents of *Passiflora Incarnata* in concentrated form, and is the result of an extended investigation in our Laboratory. It is the most eligible form for exhibiting the valuable properties of the drug, since from it we have succeeded in eliminating the inert principles unvariably present in ordinary preparations of the market.

## Testimonials re. Cordial Pas-carnata.

### *Spasm in Children. Nervousness and insomnia.*

Dr. McAdow reports: I have prescribed the Cordial Pas-carnata in several cases of threatened spasm in small children. In my hands it has proven a splendid remedy. In a case of nervousness and insomnia in an old lady, a few doses acted like a charm.

### *In uraemic convulsions.*

Dr. C. P. Hockett writes: Cordial Pas-carnata proved a boon to me in a case of uraemic convulsions.

### *Insomnia from physical exhaustion.*

Dr. Samuel C. Smith states: Your advertisement in the Medical Mirror for November, page 26, and referring to Cordial Pas-carnata excites in me wonder that a preparation of this wide-spread usefulness has not been introduced to the medical profession before this. The therapeutic properties of the drug have been known to me for several years. It is first, a nerve sedative; second, a nerve tonic; a classification which, though strange, is nevertheless true. It is undoubtedly a hypnotic and acts as such in insomnia arising from physical exhaustion.

### *Teething children.*

Dr. G. Spiegel writes: Your agent visited my office and, among other preparations, recommended to me your Cordial Pas-carnata. A patient was announced. A baby was brought in crying from restlessness and from teething. Here, I thought to myself, was an opportunity to try the Cordial Pas-carnata. I asked your agent for a sample, administered it on the spot with almost immediate beneficial results.

### *Sleeplessness of heart disease.*

Dr. H. Neal writes: A few days ago your agent kindly left me a sample of Cordial Pas-carnata. I have used this in a case of sleeplessness of heart disease in which other remedies produced no effect. The cordial Pas-carnata brought such happy results that I shall continue to use it wherever indicated.

### *Insomnia of nervous temperaments.*

The following personal letter, the original of which is on file in our office, is valuable testimony, "I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th, also the box of Cordial Pas-carnata recently ordered, for the prompt shipment of which you will kindly accept my most sincere thanks. Your Cordial Pas-carnata has become a household necessity with both my wife and myself. We are both of a nervous temperament and troubled with insomnia, and up to date I have been unable to find anything that will equal the Cordial Pas-carnata in the treatment of the above trouble."

### *Nervous irritation in women and children.*

Dr. Jas. R. Dickens writes: "Your agent left with me a sample of your Cordial Pas-carnata, a preparation entirely new to our physicians. Its use thus far has not been extended, but as a remedy for allaying nervous irritation, especially in women as well as for teething children, I find the Cordial meets a want in my practice which I have long desired to fill.

Prices Current and Printed Matter Cheerfully Supplied.

## The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.,

CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK.



## NOT PRICE BUT QUALITY.

Look for the Green Label on all Fluid Extracts from Green or Fresh Drugs

# "Green Drug"

## Fluid Extracts.

### THE PERFECTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SKILL.

#### A Novelty--in What?

In the recognition of the fact that certain drugs, containing volatile constituents upon which their therapeutic value depends, lose their medicinal properties in the process of drying, or through long or imperfect storage.

#### In all such cases,

We use the *green or fresh root, bark or plant*, gathered especially for us when in their prime.

#### Some kinds are prepared fresh;

#### Others partially or wholly dried;

But all gathered especially for our Laboratory; carefully handled and immediately prepared into Fluid Extracts. The menstruum employed is *Alcohol* selected for *strength and purity*, whereby the non-medicinal elements are rejected and the liability to deterioration avoided.

Fluid Extracts *thus prepared* are perfect representatives of the drugs from which they are made.

They are clean.

They are sightly.

They are easily dispensed.

They are therapeutically reliable.

Old, shop worn or worm-eaten drugs, however carefully manipulated, will not yield a satisfactory product, and when made with weak alcohol and water, or with wood spirit as a menstruum, is it any wonder that commercial Fluid Extracts, as a class are termed by a leading medical writer—the "Great American Fraud?"

#### Watch Your Fluid Extracts.

Merrell's Fluid Extracts from fresh choice drugs are powerful instruments for good in the hands of the observant physician.

All wholesale druggists will supply them.

Please write "MERRELL'S" on your orders.

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.,

CINCINNATI.

Manufacturing Chemists,

NEW YORK.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

*Established 67 years.*




# LINEN VERSUS WOOL.

The defect of wool in the power of quickly absorbing and eliminating moisture is a serious one, and if properly understood would do away with its use for underclothing. A woolen undergarment, when first put on the dry body, will impart to the same a feeling of warmth and comfort, which will continue as long as the evaporation of the skin is not in excess of the ability of the wool to absorb and eliminate the moisture. However, if in consequence of impaired radiation of heat, as in summer time, or a greater production of heat as by physical exertion, evaporation should be increased, wool will no longer be able to absorb the moisture as fast as excreted from the skin, nor will it be able to part with all it may absorb, hence the skin and the air surrounding it, as well as the garment itself, will be moist, and further evaporation will be greatly interfered with. The feeling of oppression which the body experiences under such conditions, and which is due to the retention of heat, those who wear wool next to the skin are best qualified to describe.

Moisture and velocity of air augment the conduction of heat. If the wet body should under the above conditions be exposed to a draught, a rapid abstraction of heat would at once take place, which would chill the body and which usually results in a cold. It is a matter of daily observation that all those who wear wool next to the skin are very prone to contract colds.

A POROUS LINEN, having the advantage over all other fabrics of absorbing moisture and eliminating it quickly, will provide for a dry climate around our body, hence will enable us to stand extremes of heat and extremes of cold with comparative comfort. Having further the property of cleanliness and being non-irritating to the skin, its advantages for the purpose of underclothing at all seasons of the year should be recognized by all thinking physicians.

 Write for Catalogue.

## The Deimel Linen-Mesh System Co.,

NEW YORK;  
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SAN FRANCISCO  
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# THE ANDERSON VAGINAL CAPSULES FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE VAGINA AND UTERUS

THE MOST PRACTICAL, CONVENIENT AND CLEANLY MEANS  
FOR INTRODUCING REMEDIES INTO THE VAGINA:

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TAMPON MAY BE MEDICATED WITH ANY REMEDY INDICATED:

VALUABLE AS A PESSARY



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REPLACING THE TAMPON IN THE CAPSULE  
AFTER MEDICATING

**NO** HANDLING OF DISAGREEABLE DRUGS.  
LOSS OF MEDICATION IN THE INTRODUCTION.  
SOILING OF LINEN.

ANNOYANCE TO THE PATIENT

OF FREQUENT EXPOSURE AVOIDED.

By Mail prepaid on receipt of price 60¢ per Box.

**THE HALL CAPSULE CO.**  
CINCINNATI, O.

## How do You do

to avoid mistakes on the part of the careless patient when two capsuled prescriptions are given, to be taken in alternation?

**OR,**

when you desire for any reason to disguise the contents of a capsule or change the appearance of a prescription in capsule form, without changing its character?

**DOCTOR,** we would suggest in such cases the use of the

## Ruby Capsule

They are made in the same sizes as the ordinary white capsule of the best French Gelatin, with a harmless red coloring matter, are perfectly soluble, are perfectly fitted, are attractive and desirable for a "change."

Sample box of 1,000 Capsules sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar. Box of 100 for fifteen cts.

**THE HALL CAPSULE CO.**

Manufacturing Chemists,

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

CINCINNATI, O.

## "A REJUVENATION

FOLLOWS ITS USE,

## A GENERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

becomes balanced and invigorated."

From the favorable reports of the medical profession and after a thorough investigation of its properties, we have been induced to add to the well-known formula of our

## PIL PALMETTINE,

**EXTRACT OF** Saw Palmetto (*Sabal Serrulata*) making the best combination in pill form for *Brain Exhaustion, Sexual Neurasthenia* and all diseases arising from *Mental or Physical Debility*.

The formula is designed with special reference to the glands of the reproductive organs, tending to increase their activity and promote their secretive power.

It is recommended in cases of enlarged prostate, wasting of Testes, such as follows Varicocele, or is induced by Masturbation, and which is often present in sexual impotency or debility from seminal losses.

Its action is that of a great vitalizer, and in presenting it to the notice of the profession we claim for our Pil Palmettine its general superiority as a **APHRODISIAC** specifically affecting the organs of generation in male and female. We invite your investigation.

In bottles of 100 pills, \$1.00 net, by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

**The HALL CAPSULE CO.,**

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## "Perfection" Physician's Chairs, Tables, and Cabinets.

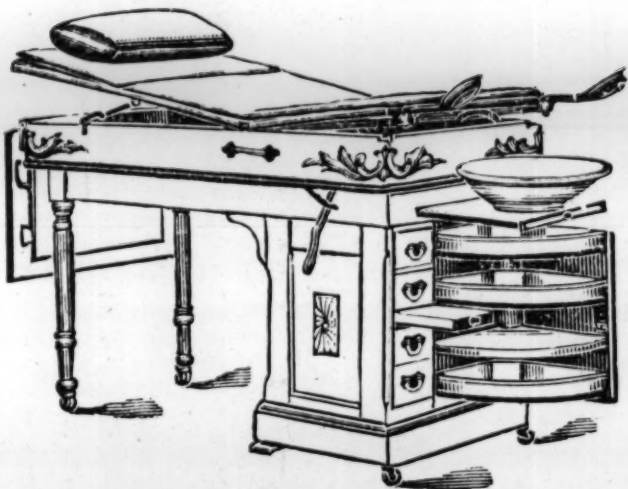
### The "Perfection" Chairs.



No. 11.

Were awarded a medal and diploma at the World's Fair at Chicago, on their merits, and lead the World in many points in which they excel in comfort and convenience to both operator and patient, and in their simplicity of action and manipulation, with positive and automatic fastenings, securing all the desirable positions used in the practice of Gynecology and Surgery, in the simplest, yet the most perfect manner. Used by leaders in the medical profession in every State and Territory of the United States, and in many foreign countries. Manufactured by THE PERFECTION CHAIR COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

### The "Perfection" Table.



No. 4.

Was awarded a Medal and Diploma at the World's Fair, Chicago, and justly stands a leader of the world. Sold on such favorable terms that every Gynecologist, Surgeon, and General Practitioner, can largely increase their facilities, and the comfort convenience of their patients and themselves, by placing it in their office.

Manufactured only by the PERFECTION CHAIR Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

### The "Perfection" Combination Cabinet.



Revolving Combination Cabinet.

The progressive physician keeps pace with all improvements in his profession and the pharmacal science, hence the great and rapid improvement of the past few years. These improvements make a demand for improved appliances and office furniture, among which an Instrument Cabinet and Dispensing Case is imperative. To meet this demand, we have, after careful experiments and study of the requirements to be met, succeeded in combining in the most compact and highly finished form a *Revolving Dispensing and Instrument Cabinet*. A medal and diploma was awarded this Cabinet at the World's Fair.

Illustrated Catalogue and price list free.

The Perfection Chair Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE BY

WM. HATTEROTH,

321-25 Kearny Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CAL.



## Pneumonia Following La Grippe.

BY M. E. CHARTIER,

Docteur en Medecine de la Faculte de Medecine  
de Paris, Membre Correspondant etranger  
de la Grande Encyclopedie, Section  
de Philologie.

As a rule certain diseases prove more fatal, not only in given districts, but during certain periods of time, along particular areas of territory. We have La Grippe, decreasing in intensity for the present; it has been replaced by pneumonia, which is not only raging in the United States, but in European countries. The bacteriologists will have to explain this fact; the truth remains however, that the mortality from pneumonia in its various forms is now far in excess of any previous record.

Twenty years ago, and preceding the re-appearance of La Grippe in its epidemic form, pneumonia proved as dangerous as it does at the present time. Many cases fell under my personal observation, and I must admit that my Parisian confreres were at a loss, not for a remedy for the disease alone, but even for a logical line of treatment. Dujardin-Beaumetz became so skeptical that he prescribed stimulants, regardless of therapeutical conditions. The mortality in his ward at the Hotel Dieu proved that his patients fared no worse than the others submitted to the antiphlogistic remedies then en vogue.

At that time, I advocated in my treatise on therapy, the administration of sulphate of codeine in two to five centigrammes doses—one-

fourth to one-half grain. Codeine is the only remedy known to me possessing a marked and distinct effect upon the hypersecretions of the bronchial mucous membrane. What I then wished was an analgesic possessing antipyretic properties, which I could safely use. This I have since found in antikamnia and I believe it can be exhibited safely, especially on account of its not having a depressing effect on the cardiac system.

Experimental doses of from one-half to one gramme—seven to fifteen grains—of antikamnia administered under ordinary conditions did not develop any untoward after-effect. The following trace, taken with the sphygmograph was made ten minutes after the administration of one gramme—fifteen grains—of antikamnia.



Pulse, 112. Temp., 101 1-5 Fahr.

The above trace shows plainly that unlike other coal-tar products, antikamnia has a stimulating effect upon the circulation. In this particular case the temperature was sensibly reduced—102° to 101 1-5°. The analgesic effect of the drug was satisfactory.

My conclusion is that in the treatment of pneumonia, antikamnia is indicated as a necessary adjunct to codeine, on account of its analgesic and antipyretic properties and particularly because it acts as a tonic upon the nerve centres. The tablets of antikamnia and codeine containing four and three-quarter grains antikamnia and one-fourth grain sulphate of codeine, to my mind, present these two remedies in the most desirable form. I also find one tablet every hour, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, almost a specific for the irritating cough so often met with in these complications. For general internal medication, it is always best to crush the tablets before administration.

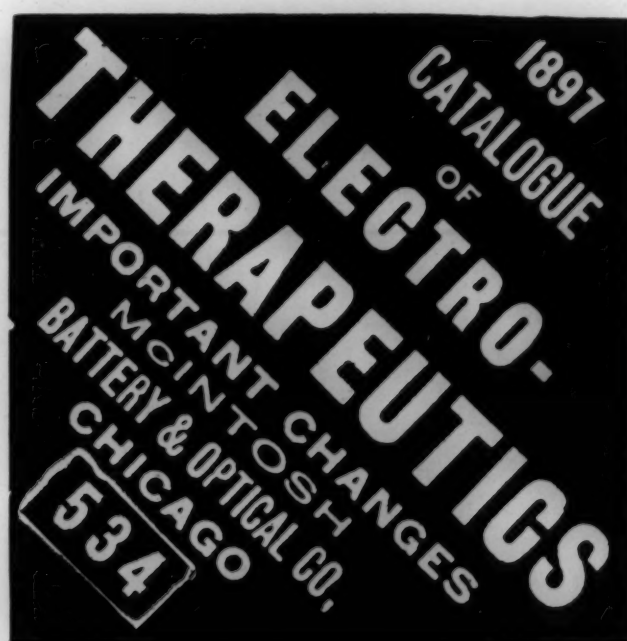
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## WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

### 13 & 15 FREMONT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Specific Medicines (Lloyd)  
Full Line.





Opium and its alkaloids are invaluable drugs, but have disadvantages. Papine serves a similar purpose, without the disadvantages. IODIA is an alterative in the true sense of the word. BROMIDIA has a host of users throughout the civilized world, many of whom stand high in professional renown. In prescribing these preparations always specify "*Battle's*," and see that the prescription goes to an honorable and reputable druggist who will not stultify or degrade his good name and reputation by *substitution*.

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M. D.,

In Southern Practitioner, Sept., 1896.



## DOCTOR:--

I want you to use the preparations of the **Abbott Alkaloidal Co. of Chicago**, purest drugs money can buy, put up in the neatest form for dispensing. But you cannot know this unless you try them. Will you? They have also another advantage—**freshest drugs**. This is no small one. Dealers on the coast usually buy in large quantities to save discounts and freight, therefore drugs are often fresh only in name. Whereas I conduct a branch of the Chicago house and do not have to do this. Realizing this advantage I have now and always shall have the **freshest stock of pills, granules and tablets on the Coast**. Everything sold at Eastern prices.

Do you want them, doctor? Complete therapeutic list for the asking.

**SAMUEL J. PLATT,**  
**807 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

I am exclusive agent in this section for  
**THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC.**  
Bright, practical and progressive. Published for doctors who wish to cure people. Valuable premium case to every new subscriber. \$1. per year. Address.

**SAMUEL J. PLATT,**  
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**DR. WAUGH'S BOOK,**  
**TREATMENT**  
OF THE  
**SICK,**

is sold by me. The very latest of practical medical books.

Price, \$5.00. I pay express, Address,

**SAMUEL J. PLATT,**  
**807 SUTTER ST.,**  
**San Francisco, Cal.**



“ONLY A LITTLE NERVOUS”---Can you imagine anything worse than being “only a little nervous?” Is there any suffering greater than being “only a little nervous?” All nervous persons know that there is no unhappiness more terrible than being “only a little nervous.” My Dear Doctor, don’t call your nervous patient a crank, don’t make fun of his malady, but do something for him. There is nothing so good for “nerves” as CELERINA and exercise, or rather work that causes one to take exercise. Therefore, give your “nervous patients” a teaspoonful of CELERINA every two or three hours and put them to work.

A sample bottle will be sent free to any physician who desires to test it, if he will pay the express charges.

RIO CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.



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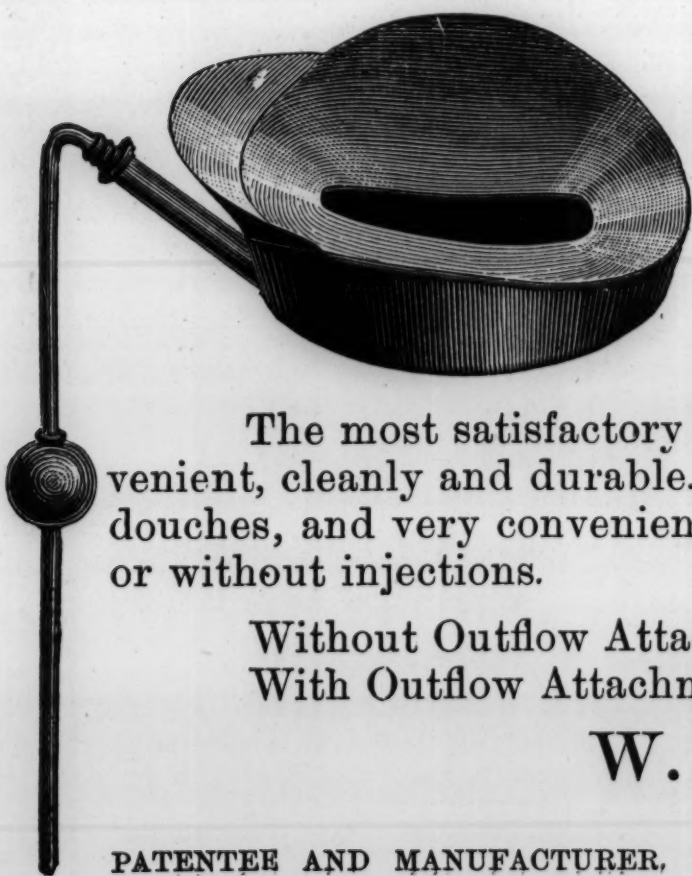
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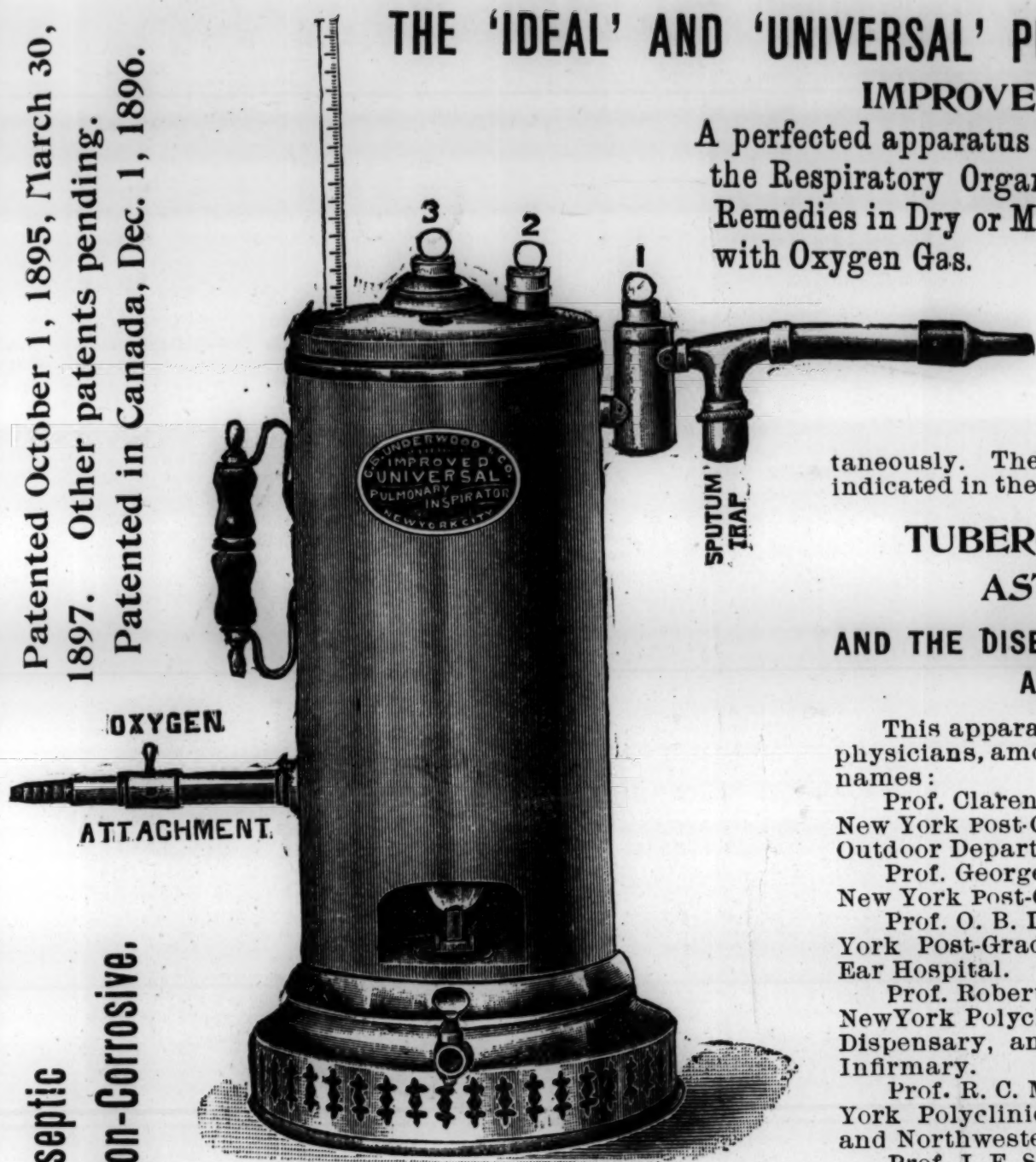
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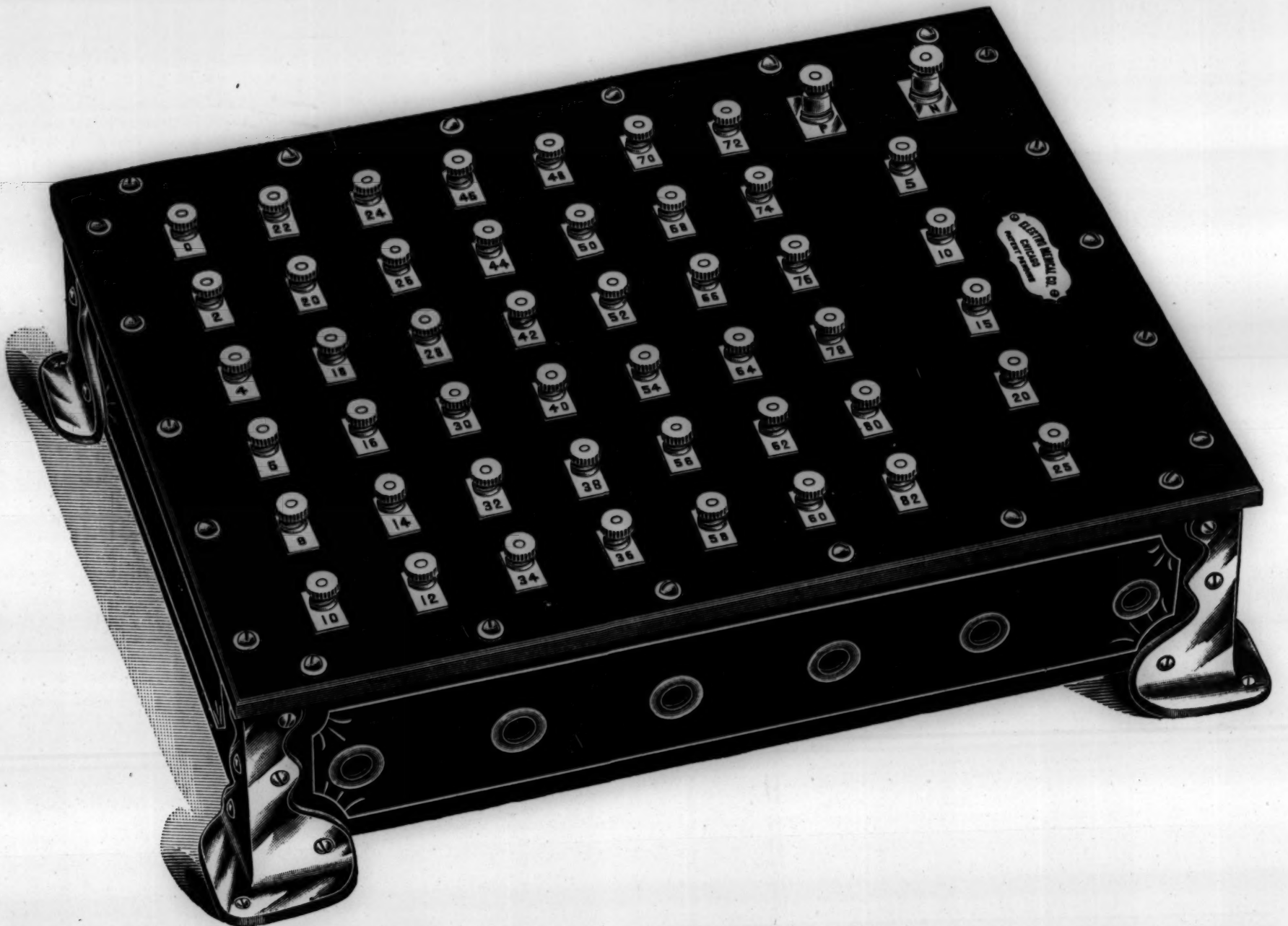
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